UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/159
4 March 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 1 MARCH 1996 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to resolution 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991, by which the Security Council authorized the establishment of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO).

Following the usual consultations, it is my intention to appoint Major-General José Leandro (Portugal) as Force Commander of MINURSO, with effect from 1 April 1996. General Leandro will replace Brigadier-General André Van Baelen (Belgium), whose tour of duty as Force Commander of MINURSO will come to an end on 31 March 1996.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

96-05313 (E) 040396 050396

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/160
4 March 1996

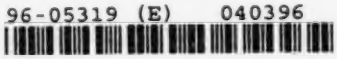
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 4 MARCH 1996 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 1 March 1996 (S/1996/159) concerning your intention to appoint Major-General José Leandro of Portugal to succeed Brigadier-General André Van Baelen of Belgium as Force Commander of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter.

(Signed) Legwaila Joseph LEGWAILA
President of the Security Council

96-05319 (E) 040396 050396



UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/161
4 March 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 27 FEBRUARY 1996 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ECUADOR TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I refer to your communication SCA/10/96(1), dated 22 January 1996, requesting the Government of Ecuador to provide information on measures instituted by it in order to meet the obligations set out in Security Council resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) relating to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

In that connection, I can inform you that Ecuador has no commercial relations with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and that, consequently, it has no information to report in respect of the requirements laid down in the aforementioned resolutions.

(Signed) Emilio IZQUIERDO
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

96-05226 (E) 040396 040396 050396

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/162
5 March 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions and the statements of its President concerning the situation in Burundi, in particular the statement of its President of 5 January 1996 (S/PRST/1996/1) and resolution 1040 (1996) of 29 January 1996,

Noting the views expressed by the Government of Burundi set out in the letter to the President of the Security Council dated 13 February 1996 (S/1996/110, annex),

Welcoming the efforts of the President and the Prime Minister of Burundi and other members of the Government to calm the situation in the country,

Deeply concerned at the support extended to certain groups in Burundi by some of the perpetrators of the genocide in Rwanda and the threat this poses to the stability of the region,

Deeply concerned also at all acts of violence in Burundi and at the continued incitement to ethnic hatred and violence by radio stations and the growth of calls for exclusion and genocide,

Deeply disturbed that the persistence of the conflict has had a negative impact on the humanitarian situation and on the capacity of the international community to continue to assist the people of Burundi,

Supporting the work of the Commission of Inquiry established by resolution 1012 (1995),

Taking note of the letter from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council dated 3 January 1996 (S/1996/8), in which he reports that the Commission of Inquiry believes the United Nations security personnel currently provided for its protection are inadequate,

Reiterating the urgent need for all concerned in Burundi, including extremists inside and outside the country, to make concerted efforts to defuse

the present crisis and to commit themselves to a dialogue aimed at establishing a permanent political settlement and the creation of conditions conducive to national reconciliation,

Reaffirming its commitment to assist the people of Burundi to achieve a lasting political solution,

Recognizing the urgent need for preparations aimed at anticipating and preventing the escalation of the present crisis in Burundi,

Reaffirming its support for the Convention of Government of 10 September 1994 (S/1995/190, annex), and for the institutions of Government established in line with it,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 15 February 1996 (S/1996/116);

2. Condemns in the strongest terms all acts of violence perpetrated against civilians, refugees and international humanitarian personnel and the assassination of government officials;

3. Demands that all concerned in Burundi refrain from all acts of violence, incitement to violence and from seeking to destabilize the security situation or depose the Government by force or by other unconstitutional means;

4. Calls upon all concerned in Burundi to engage, as a matter of urgency, in serious negotiations and mutual accommodation within the framework of the National Debate agreed upon by the signatories to the Convention and to increase efforts towards national reconciliation;

5. Reiterates its invitation to Member States and others to cooperate in the identification and dismantling of radio stations which incite hatred and acts of violence in Burundi;

6. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with interested States and organizations, to report to the Council on the possibility of establishing a United Nations radio station in Burundi, including through voluntary contributions, to promote reconciliation and dialogue and to relay constructive information as well as supporting the activities undertaken by other United Nations agencies, particularly in the fields of refugees and returnees;

7. Calls upon all parties to cooperate fully with the Commission of Inquiry, reminds the Government of Burundi of its responsibility to ensure security and protection for members and personnel of the Commission, requests the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with the Government of Burundi and the Organization of African Unity Observer Mission in Burundi with a view to ensure that adequate security is provided for the Commission, and invites Member States to provide adequate voluntary financing to the Commission;

8. Expresses strong support for the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and his Special Representative, the Organization of African

Unity, the European Union, former Presidents Nyerere and Carter and the other facilitators appointed by the Cairo Conference, and others seeking to facilitate political dialogue in Burundi and encourages the international community to extend political and financial support to the National Debate;

9. Invites Member States and regional, international and non-governmental organizations to stand ready to provide assistance in support of progress achieved by the parties towards political dialogue, and to cooperate with the Government of Burundi in initiatives for comprehensive rehabilitation in Burundi, including in military and police reform, judicial assistance, development programmes and support at international financial institutions;

10. Encourages the Organization of African Unity to increase the size of its Observer Mission in Burundi, as formally requested by the Government of Burundi, and stresses the need for the military observers to operate without any restrictions on their movement to any part of the country;

11. Declares its commitment and readiness to assist the parties in their implementation of agreements reached through political dialogue;

12. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation as appropriate with the Government of Burundi, the Heads of State of the Great Lakes Region, Member States concerned, the Organization of African Unity and the European Union, to intensify the preparations for convening a Regional Conference for Peace, Security and Development in the Great Lakes Region to address the issues of political and economic stability, as well as peace and security in the Great Lakes States;

13. Encourages the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with Member States concerned and the Organization of African Unity, as appropriate, on contingency planning both for the steps that might be taken to support a comprehensive dialogue and for a rapid humanitarian response in the event of widespread violence or a serious deterioration in the humanitarian situation in Burundi;

14. Decides to keep the situation under constant review, to consider further the Secretary-General's recommendations in light of the developments in Burundi and declares its readiness to respond as appropriate considering all relevant options including those contained in resolution 1040 (1996);

15. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council closely informed on the situation in Burundi, including on his efforts to facilitate a comprehensive political dialogue, to report to the Council in the event of a serious deterioration in the situation, and to submit a full report on the implementation of this resolution by 1 May 1996;

16. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/51/74
S/1996/163
4 March 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Item 154 of the preliminary list*
MEASURES TO ELIMINATE INTERNATIONAL
TERRORISM

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 4 March 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Two horrendous and premeditated acts of terror were perpetrated by Palestinian extremists today and yesterday in Israel.

Today, at approximately 4 p.m. local time, a suicide bomber struck outside a busy shopping mall in downtown Tel Aviv. According to early reports, more than 12 Israelis were killed and 35 were injured.

On Sunday, 3 March, at 6.25 a.m. local time, a Hamas terrorist detonated a bomb on a commuter bus travelling on Jaffa Road in downtown Jerusalem. According to the most recent accounts, the explosion killed 18 Israelis and injured an additional 7.

Sources from the military wing of the fundamentalist organization Hamas have claimed responsibility for the suicide bombing in Jerusalem.

These crimes were the most recent in a series of five attacks, which have taken over 50 lives in one week alone. They occurred one week following Hamas suicide bombers committed two similar atrocities in Jerusalem and one in Ashkelon.

The peace process, to which Israel remains committed, is predicated on the assumption that the Palestinians and others are determined to bring about an end to the cycle of violence and bloodshed that has plagued our region for decades. The terrorists try to continue to prevent the dawn of a new day of hope for the Middle East.

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* A/51/50.

According to article 15 of the Israeli Palestinian Interim Agreement on the Gaza Strip and West Bank, signed by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in Washington on 28 September 1995, "[b]oth sides shall take all measures necessary in order to prevent acts of terrorism, crime and hostilities directed against each other ...".

In order to ensure the safety and personal security of all of its citizens from indiscriminate acts of terror, the Government of Israel has decided to move towards a separation of the Israeli population from the Palestinian population of the territories. In addition, Israel is now engaged in an all-out war against Hamas and other terrorist organizations whose primary targets are citizens of Israel. The Government of Israel demands that the Palestinian Authority, all Arab States, and all partners to this peace join in this war, using all means at their disposal.

Israel has demanded that the Palestinian Authority crack down on terrorism, the terrorists, their infrastructure, and their means of support, in accordance with the Interim Agreement, which states that the Palestinian police is committed to "act systematically against all expressions of violence and terror". The existence of Hamas and other parallel armed orders within the self-rule areas is intolerable and must cease. Chairman Arafat must outlaw, dismantle, and disarm these groups.

Israel calls upon all Member States to join those who have already unequivocally condemned these crimes. It is the responsibility of the international community to stop these terrorist activities against Israel by taking measures against individuals and organizations who provide aid and funds to Hamas and other terrorist groups. Terror is an unequivocal threat to the peace process; the elimination of terrorism is a sine qua non for enhancing the peace process.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 154 of the preliminary list, entitled "Measures to eliminate international terrorism", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Gad YAACOBI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Israel
to the United Nations

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/164
4 March 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 4 MARCH 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ITALY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On behalf of the European Union I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a declaration of the Presidency of the European Union on the terrorist attack in Jerusalem of 3 March 1996, issued on the same day.

I would be grateful if you could have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) F. Paolo FULCI
Ambassador

96-05325 (E) 050396 060396

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Annex

[Original: English and French]

Declaration of the Presidency on behalf of the European Union on the terrorist attack in Jerusalem

Roma, 3 March 1996. The European Union has learned with shock, consternation and profound dismay the news of the new terrorist attack perpetrated this morning in Jerusalem.

Once more, innocent people have been mowed down by the blind and criminal violence of a cowardly attack, which the European Union condemns in the strongest terms.

While sending its most heartfelt condolences to the families of the victims and to the Government and people of Israel, the European Union appeals to everybody to give no quarter to the criminal network of those terrorist groups that are trying to hinder the peace process by bloody acts that offend the conscience of mankind.

In this regard, the European Union, while acknowledging the efforts made by the Palestinian Authority and President Arafat to combat terrorism, feels compelled once more to urge them to step up their actions, and to adopt more effective measures to put an end to these unacceptable terrorist attacks.

At this tragic and very sad moment, the European Union wants to express its most resolute and unconditional support to the peace process and to those who are bravely working at it.

Now, more than ever, the European Union believes that there can be no alternatives to peace and dialogue and reaffirms its full support for them.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/165
5 March 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 5 MARCH 1996 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF GEORGIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the proposals of the Government of Georgia on the status of Abkhazia, Georgia.

We would highly appreciate if you have this letter and the attached proposals circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) George VOLSKI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

96-05420 (E) 050396 060396

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Annex

Proposals of Georgia on the status of Abkhazia, Georgia

For several years now, the territory of Abkhazia - an integral part of Georgia where the two fraternal peoples, Abkhaz and Georgian, have lived intermingled from time immemorial - has been a zone of conflict which threatens the peace and stability of the entire Caucasus region.

Supported by foreign reactionary forces, a group of aggressive separatists has succeeded in gaining control of nearly all the territory of Abkhazia. They have committed ethnic cleansing and genocide against the Georgian population of the region, murdering thousands and driving over 200,000 others from their homes. They have also expatriated nearly 100,000 residents of various other ethnic origins, including half the Abkhaz themselves. Now, 75 per cent of the legal residents of Abkhazia are displaced or refugees.

Today, the criminal regime which has forcibly altered the demographics of this region by terrorizing its innocent population seeks to achieve world recognition of its new self-proclaimed "state". This recognition cannot be granted.

The Government of Georgia continues to seek a peaceful settlement of the conflict on the basis of determining the status of Abkhazia as a part of Georgia on the recommendations of the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States. This would facilitate the immediate repatriation of those displaced, stabilization of the situation in the region, and the building of democratic institutions in Abkhazia.

It is unfortunate that the separatists continue to reject all proposals and ignore documents initialled by their own representatives, thereby intentionally stalemating, and thus dragging out, negotiations. They terrorize those displaced who have spontaneously returned to their homes. They disseminate propaganda to the effect that Georgia intends to impose upon Abkhazia a new Procrustean bed in the form of a unitary State.

In Georgia, the idea of building federal statehood is gaining momentum. In the new constitution, the issues of state and territorial arrangement are intentionally left open.

The following are the proposals of Georgia regarding the status of Abkhazia within the framework of a federal State:

1. A united federal State will be established within the borders of what was the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic as from 21 December 1991.

2. Abkhazia, as a subject of the federation, will exercise wide discretionary power and will have its own constitution, anthem, flag, emblem, parliament, the highest executive and judicial bodies, and other attributes of statehood, whose competencies will be determined by both the federal and Abkhaz constitutions and

through a formal agreement on the delimitation of competencies between the federal State and Abkhazia.

The Abkhaz language will have the status of state language along with Georgian on the territory of Abkhazia.

3. The Government of Abkhazia will exercise full authority over:

(a) Formation of its supreme central and local state bodies and state management;

(b) Formation of the budget;

(c) Determining taxes and the method of collection;

(d) Forming a Supreme Court and Procuracy;

(e) Issues related to the Bar and Notariate;

(f) Issues related to culture, education and health care;

(g) Trade;

(h) Local roads and transport;

(i) Social welfare programmes;

(j) Sports and physical training programmes;

(k) Science;

(l) Use of natural resources.

4. The competencies of the federal Government will include:

(a) Foreign policy and foreign economic relations;

(b) Development and implementation of a defence policy;

(c) Armed forces and security;

(d) Monetary system;

(e) The customs service;

(f) Federal budget;

(g) Determining status and protection of state borders;

(h) Energy, national transport and communications;

(i) Environmental protection and natural disaster relief operations;

(j) Protection of human rights, civil liberties and national minority rights;

(k) Other competencies crucial to the existence of a federal State such as citizenship, criminal and civil legislation, etc.

Issues related to the introduction of a common currency, banking practice, development of armed forces, developing border and customs services will be addressed stage by stage and resolved through negotiation, taking into account current realities.

5. Abkhazia may enter into international agreements within the framework of its competencies, while keeping the respective federal bodies informed. The federal State will, however, be a single entity in the conduct of international relations and foreign policy, and in holding membership in international organizations.

6. The federal legislature will act within the limits agreed upon by both sides, incorporated into the Agreement on Delimitation of Competencies, and its decisions will be in effect over the entire territory of the federal State.

There will be an agreed number of seats reserved in the federal legislature for Abkhaz representation.

Decisions of the federal legislature directly affecting Abkhaz interests will come into force only by the consent of a simple or qualified majority of the Abkhaz representatives to the federal Parliament, depending on the type of majority by which the decision was taken.

7. Questions related to the preparation of the Agreement on Delimitation of Competencies, as well as the structures and functions of federal bodies, will be the subject of separate negotiations.